

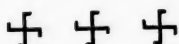
# RECORDS <sup>OF</sup> THE PAST

VOL. III



PART IV

APRIL, 1904



## PENDING LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANTIQUITIES ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

BY REV. HENRY MASON BAUM, D. C. L.

**N**ATIONAL legislation for the protection of antiquities within the territorial limits of the United States, is a matter that has been under consideration for many years by all who have been engaged in the work of historical research and exploration. Resolutions have been passed from time to time by several of the scientific societies of the United States in favor of National preservation of aboriginal monuments, ruins and remains on the Public Domain. Several bills have been introduced in Congress providing for such preservation, but have failed of securing consideration outside of the committees to which they were referred. Doubtless this has been largely due to a want of concerted action on the part of those responsible for placing before Congress the reasons and necessity for such legislation. The matter is one in which our educational institutions are chiefly concerned.

The Archæological Institute of America, maintained largely by contributions raised by the universities and colleges of the United States, has from the beginning naturally been interested in the study

of classical archaeology in Greece and Italy, and the work of the Institute, until recently, has been largely done in those classic lands. Now, however, branch societies of the Institute have been organized in different parts of the country, particularly in the West, which are looking after the antiquities in their respective localities.

American travelers in Egypt and Palestine; the visit of the accomplished Egyptologist to this country, the late Miss Edwards, and the establishment of the American branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, secured the support of Americans for the work of historical research in Egypt. Later the startling discoveries made at Nippur, in Babylonia, by the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, carrying back civilization to at least 7,000 years B. C., making it necessary to rewrite the early history of the empires of the East, created world-wide interest in the work of historical research. Now we are familiar with the literature and the domestic, commercial and political life of the empires that existed thousands of years before the Christian Era. Consequently we are more familiar with the antiquities of the Eastern than of the Western Hemisphere. Americans of wealth and leisure have, until recently, spent their vacations abroad, and comparatively few of them are acquainted with the scenic beauty of our own country and its remains of prehistoric man.

The work of Professor F. W. Putnam, the Nestor of American archaeology, of Squier, Davis, Lapham and many others has proved that the so-called "New World" is not after all so new; **that the Western Hemisphere possesses prehistoric monuments and ruins that rival those of the Orient; and that the historian, in writing the story of the life of man, must search the ruins of the West before the continuity of his record will be complete.** In fact, more complex conditions of prehistoric life confront the historical student in the West than in the East.

As the spade of the excavator uncovered the ancient landmarks of Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine and ancient Babylonia, European governments saw the value of their prehistoric monuments and ruins, and enacted stringent laws for their protection and scientific investigation. The American Republics south of us followed their example, and made provision for the protection of their antiquities. *To-day, our own Country stands alone among the civilized nations of the world, without legislation for the protection of its priceless monuments.* Foreign institutions have sent their representatives here to excavate and carry away our historic treasures. Of course, we should welcome the scientific men of foreign countries to investigate our prehistoric monuments and ruins and permit them to retain some of the archaeological treasures recovered, but it should be done under government permits and supervision, and a record should be left of their work and of whatever they are permitted to take back with them. This, and much more, they exact from us.

But this is the least of our misfortunes. Years ago a spirit of vandalism seized the tourist and he began digging for pottery and



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PUEBLO BONITO ABOUT 600 FT. ABOVE THE RUINS. THE PHOTOGRAPH MADE AT THIS ELEVATION SHOWS A CURVATURE IN THE FLOOR OF THE CANYON, WHICH IS ABOUT A MILE WIDE. ABOUT 500 YARDS TO THE RIGHT OF THIS RUIN IS ANOTHER EXTENSIVE RUIN. PHOTO BY DR. BAUM

implements to decorate his home. This led to excavating for commercial purposes. Now, even the Indians are digging for pottery, etc., in ruins, which a few years ago they avoided on account of their superstitions. Many of the most promising ruins have been invaded and hundreds of them have been despoiled by the commercial excavator and tourist. It must be remembered that every ruin thus disturbed has had the continuity of prehistoric life lived in it broken, and thus rendered useless for scientific investigation.

The tourists and commercial vandals are not alone guilty of partially excavating ruins for their most valuable treasures. The Smithsonian and other institutions have opened ruins and taken what they wanted and then deserted them. A complete scientific investigation and exploration of any one ruin or group of ruins is the exception. It is for this reason that the Interior Department must take absolute control of all antiquities and authorize excavations only by special permits, and require the complete exploration and examination of each ruin or site. Then, and not until then, will we have records that will be of value to present and future students of prehistoric life in the Western Hemisphere. The Smithsonian and other institutions and the great museums of our country have now thoroughly trained archæologists and excavators, who are able to conduct excavations and explorations as they should be, and thus make collections with a record of the conditions under which they were recovered that will be of inestimable value for present and future use.

One of the most interesting and valuable exhibits at the recent Pan-American Exposition was that of the remains of a village site excavated in Ohio by that skillful archæologist, Professor Mills, the Curator of the Museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. The story of the community life in this ancient village site could be read at a glance by the layman, while the material was at hand for the scientific student to study in greater detail.

The demand for immediate legislation is very great. Unless some bill is passed for the protection of the ruins of the Southwest during the present session, the coming summer will witness the despoliation of many ruins, the scientific value of which will be lost forever. There is no reason why Congress should not take action at once. The bill introduced by Mr. Rodenberg and endorsed by the great Educational Institutions, Museums, Archæological and Historical Societies of our country does not involve any expense to the Government.

In order to expedite and secure data for such legislation it became necessary for RECORDS OF THE PAST EXPLORATION SOCIETY to investigate the mounds of the Mississippi Valley and the Pueblo and Cliff Ruins of the Southwest, which was done during the summer of 1902. In the Southwest the more important localities of Southern Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico were visited. I found hundreds of ruins in which desultory excavations had been made; in some cases homestead pre-emptions had been made, embracing extensive ruins

evidently to excavate for commercial purposes. In April of last year I learned from private sources that several parties had planned to visit, during the summer, the Canyons del Muerto and de Chelly and their tributaries in Southeastern Arizona for the purpose of excavating for private and commercial purposes. I called at once on Mr. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, and laid the facts before him, and within a month a custodian was placed in charge of the antiquities of these Canyons, which contain over 300 Pueblo and Cliff ruins of great interest and value to science. Considerable injury had already been done by excavating in some of the ruins. These Canyons of unrivaled scenic beauty and grandeur should certainly be made a National Park. There are not 500 acres of arable land in the Canyons, so that from an agricultural point of view there would be no loss to the Government.

Last winter this Society determined to secure the passage of a bill which would protect the ruins on the Government Domain from further despoliation and regulate excavations in them. For that purpose a bill was drafted with a view of its being fair to all the educational interests of the United States. The Hon. William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, who is deeply interested in the subject, and lives within four miles of the largest prehistoric monument in the Western Hemisphere—the Great Cahokia Mound—was appropriately asked to introduce the bill in the House of Representatives, which he cheerfully did. In order that Congress might have an expression of opinion regarding the necessity for legislation and the merits of the bill introduced by him, copies of it with a letter, which we print below, in connection with the text of the bill, was sent to every University, College, Museum, Archæological and Historical Society in the United States.

We are only able to give here a few of the replies. Nothing could be fairer than the course pursued by Mr. Rodenberg in this matter. In addition, a petition was circulated by this Society among the prominent citizens of the United States, which has been filed with the Committee on Public Lands. *The question is now whether Congress will afford the relief asked for.*

It contains all that the various institutions of this country, concerned in the protection and investigation of our antiquities, ask for, until Congress is ready to make an appropriation for an archæological survey of antiquities on the Public Domain for the purpose of determining what ruins or groups of ruins should be made Reservations or National Parks.

58TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION. H. R. 13349.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 2, 1904.

MR. RODENBERG introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed:

#### A BILL

For the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments,



archæological objects, and their antiquities, and to prevent their counterfeiting.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of preserving and protecting from wanton despoliation the historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archæological objects and other antiquities, and the work of the American aborigines on the public lands of the United States, all said historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archæological objects, and other antiquities are hereby placed in the care and custody of the Secretary of the Interior with authority to grant permits to persons, whom he may deem properly qualified, to examine, excavate, and collect antiquities in the same: *Provided, however,* That the work of such persons to whom permits may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior is undertaken for the benefit of some incorporated public museum, university, college, scientific society, or educational institution, either foreign or domestic, for the purpose of increasing and advancing the knowledge of historical, archæological, anthropological, or ethnological science.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to recommend to Congress from time to time such ruins or groups of ruins as in his judgment should be made national reservations. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint custodians, and provide for their compensation, of such ruins or groups of ruins, with the view to their protection and preservation, and it shall be the duty of such custodians to prohibit and prevent unauthorized and unlawful excavations thereof or the removing therefrom of antiquities until such time as Congress shall provide for their reservation.

SEC. 3. That isolated ruins shall be withheld from homestead pre-emption until they have been excavated by some institution named in section one of this Act in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to grant to any State or Territorial museum or university having connected therewith a public museum permits to excavate and explore any ruin or site located within its territorial limits on the public lands upon application for such permit being indorsed by the governor of the State or Territory wherein the applicant is domiciled.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant permits for the purposes set forth in the foregoing sections to foreign national museums, universities, or scientific societies engaged in advancing the knowledge of historical, archæological, anthropological, or ethnological science under such regulations as he may deem advisable, and shall make such division of the antiquities recovered as in his judgment seems equitable, and the antiquities retained in this country shall be deposited in the United States National Museum, in the first instance, or in some public museum in the State or Territory within which explorations are made.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF A LARGE PUEBLO RUIN 2 MILES ABOVE PUEBLO BONITO. SIMILAR RUINS ARE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CANYON FOR A DISTANCE OF 12 MILES. PHOTO BY DR. BAUM

SEC. 6. That permits granted to any institution or society shall state the site or locality in which excavations or investigations are to be conducted, and shall require that the work begin within a reasonable time after the permit has been granted, and that the work shall be continuous until such excavations have been satisfactorily completed in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior. And that any failure to comply with such requirements shall be deemed a forfeiture of the permit, and all antiquities gathered from such ruin or site shall revert to the United States National Museum, or to such State or Territorial institution as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate.

SEC. 7. That of all excavations and explorations made under a permit granted by the Secretary of the Interior a complete photographic record shall be made of the progress of the said excavations and of all objects of archæological or historical value found therein, and duplicate photographs, together with a full report on the excavations thereof, shall be deposited in the United States National Museum.

SEC. 8. That the forgery or counterfeiting of any archæological object which derives value from its antiquity, or making of any such object, whether copied from an original or not, representing the same to be original and genuine with intent to deceive, or uttering of any such objects by sale or exchange or otherwise, or having possession of any such objects with intent to utter the same as original and genuine is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make and publish from time to time such rules and regulations as he shall deem expedient and necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. That any person who shall excavate, disturb, willfully destroy, alter, deface, mutilate, injure, or carry away, without authority from the Secretary of the Interior as aforesaid, any aboriginal antiquity on the public lands of the United States, or who knowingly and intentionally conducts, enters into, aids, abets, or participates in any manner whatever, in any excavations or gatherings or archæological objects or other antiquities on the public lands of the United States, or shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed herewith is a copy of the bill introduced by me on the 2d inst. for the preservation of antiquities, etc., on Government Lands, to which I wish you would give your careful consideration. I introduced the bill at the request of RECORDS OF THE PAST EXPLORATION SOCIETY, of this City. If the bill meets with your approval I will be glad to have you write at once to the Committee having the bill in charge, addressing your letter to the Committee on Public Lands,



House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. The following are the members of the Committee: Hon. John F. Lacey, Chairman; Hon. Frank W. Mondell; Hon. James M. Miller; Hon. James C. Needham; Hon. Eben W. Martin; Hon. Joseph W. Fordney; Hon. Andrew J. Volstead; Hon. Joseph M. Dixon; Hon. Philip Knopf; Hon. George Shiras, 3d; Hon. John J. McCarthy; Hon. Francis M. Griffith; Hon. John L. Burnett; Hon. George P. Foster; Hon. William W. Rucker; Hon. Carter Glass; Hon. Bernard S. Rodey and John Lind.

I shall also be glad to receive any suggestions you care to make by way of amendment to the bill to render it more effective. The bill has been drawn with the view of being absolutely fair to the various Museums, Educational Institutions and Scientific Societies of this country, all of which are equally interested in preserving the antiquities and having the opportunity, when they desire, to make investigations and excavations in behalf of scientific research and for collections in their museums. The Secretary of the Interior is made the custodian of the antiquities because they are on Government Lands, and there can be no doubt but that any reputable institution or society in the United States, upon application to him, will be afforded every opportunity to carry on investigations and excavations. Unless action is taken at once to prevent the despoliation of the remains of the American aborigines by unauthorized persons, in a few years there will be very little left for legitimate exploration and investigation.

Hoping that you will give this matter early consideration, I am,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. RODENBERG.

The following letters were addressed to the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands and to Mr. Rodenberg. They have been selected with a view to representing the various institutions concerned in different sections of the country.

*From President Wheeler, of the University of California, and Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, Curator of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Office of the President, Berkeley,  
March 18, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR:—The bill which you have introduced for the preservation of ancient monuments on the public lands of the United States, together with your circular letter relating thereto, has been examined with much interest by the members of the Department of Anthropology of the University of California.

As this department of the University is carrying on archæological and ethnological explorations in various parts of this continent and also in several foreign lands, its officers are necessarily interested in all laws, both domestic and foreign, which relate to the preservation and exploration of ancient monuments and prehistoric sites. It is essential that the United States should have a law, which while protecting its ancient monuments should at the same time permit scientific exploration under proper direction. The bill which you

have introduced is conceived in the proper spirit and to a great extent covers the ground. Of the several bills now before the Senate and the House of Representatives, yours is surely the most satisfactory.

We would, however, suggest that your bill be so amended as to provide for a Commission of at least five persons, to be appointed by the President. This Commission should be made up from among the most competent archaeologists of this country, and should have control of the ancient monuments and remains on public lands.

It should be the duty of such a Commission to report to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior in relation to the preservation of certain monuments and ancient sites on the public lands, and the Secretary of the Interior should have the authority and power to reserve such monuments and sites from settlement, and to have them protected.

It should also be in the power of such a Commission to control the explorations of such ancient sites by responsible institutions of learning, under the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. This provision should apply as well to foreign institutions of a similar character.

We would suggest also that the condition in Section 6 concerning "continuous excavations" might in some instances be very hard to satisfy. Also, the complete photographic record required by Section 7, though desirable, would not be possible in every case where satisfactory work is nevertheless accomplished. Very sincerely yours, BENJ. I. WHEELER, President of the University. F. W. PUTNAM, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Museum of Anthropology.

*From Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, Ph. D., LL. D., Director of the Babylonian Expedition at Nippur.*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, FREE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART. Babylonian and General Semitic Section. H. V. Hilprecht, Curator; A. T. Clay, Assistant. Philadelphia, March 28, 1904.

HON. AND DEAR SIR:—Having just heard of the Bill introduced by Hon. William A. Rodenberg for the preservation of antiquities, etc., on Government lands and having been informed of the fact that a Committee having that Bill in charge has been appointed, of which you are the Chairman, I beg leave to express to you my great satisfaction as to this first energetic measure proposed to secure the preservation of antiquities, which are of inestimable value for the final solution of great historical and ethnological problems.

I call it the first step because the Bill refers only to the preservation of antiquities on Government lands. In Turkey, Egypt, Greece and Italy, the law provides for the Government permit for all excavations having in view the examination of ancient sites by pick and shovel in the whole empire. I am particularly glad to see that while the national cause has been fully upheld, foreign scientific institutions are encouraged to do similar work with a prospect of obtaining representative collections from their excavations in this great country.

The generous treatment of the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, with which I have been connected for 16 years, by the Ottoman Government, which not only granted us the necessary permit for excavations on Turkish territory, but to encourage American scientific institutions in their archaeological work, presented us with the remarkable collection of

ancient Babylonian antiquities at the end of each campaign, illustrates how scientific research is best promoted by strict laws interpreted in a **generous spirit** after these laws have been obeyed in every way by the excavators first. I therefore endorse the Bill heartily and hope to see the day when California's ancient trees—the only living witnesses of a hoary past—will be protected by the same law. The Bill, if carried, will form a sound basis for a new development of American Archæology in this country, and will benefit science in general in no small degree. Very respectfully, H. V. HILPRECHT.

*From Prof. Thomas J. Seymour, President of the Archaeological Institute of America.*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, Yale College,  
March 26, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR:—The Archæological Institute of America feels very strongly the importance—almost the necessity—of speedy action for the preservation of prehistoric and early historic antiquities in our country. That the people who dwell in regions where most of them are found, should care little for them is not strange. The next generation will wonder at the neglect. The Bill H. R. 13349, introduced by Mr. Rodenberg, seems to me very judicious, and as President of the American Institute of Archæology, I express my strong hope that this Bill may pass. I am very truly yours, THOMAS J. SEYMOUR.

*From Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President of the American Antiquarian Society.*

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Worcester, Mass., April  
2, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—I write in behalf of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society to inform you that at a meeting held in the rooms of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass., April 1, 1904, the Council voted that in their opinion the Bill H. R. 13349, introduced by Hon. William A. Rodenberg, entitled "A Bill for the Preservation of Historic and Prehistoric Ruins, Monuments, Archæological Objects, and other Antiquities, and to Prevent their Counterfeiting," meets with their approval; that it is a measure for the protection of historic and archæological objects belonging to the Government, which is in accord with the purposes for which this Society was created; and the Council of said Society would urge upon the Committee on Public Lands, to whom we understand it has been referred, that the Bill be reported for enactment. Very respectfully yours, STEPHEN SALSBURY, President.

*From the Governor of Utah.*

STATE OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY,  
12 April, 1904. Dr. Henry Mason Baum, 215 Third Street, S. E., Wash-  
ington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo, with enclosure as stated, and to inform you that the Bill introduced by Mr. Rodenberg in the House of Representatives, "for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archæological objects, and other antiquities, and to prevent their counterfeiting" meets with my cordial approval. I have also communicated with the President of the University of Utah, and am pleased to transmit to you his endorsement of the Bill also.

Trusting that your Society will be successful in procuring the passage of this law, I am very truly yours, HEBER M. WELLS, Governor.

*From the President of the University of Utah.*

President's Office, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, March 9, 1904. Governor Heber M. Wells, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR WELLS:—I have examined the Bill 13349 of the House of Representatives, providing for the protection of antiquities within the domains of the United States. This Bill is a step in the right direction, and many regret that such a step was not taken long ago. Every person interested in scientific research, sociology and race development will no doubt heartily approve a measure such as contemplated in this Bill. My colleagues mostly interested in Archæological studies and myself heartily recommend that the bill be passed without delay and that the law then be strictly enforced. Yours truly, J. T. KINGSBURY.

*From the President of the Buffalo Historical Society.*

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Andrew Langdon, President; George A. Stringer, Vice President; Frank A. Severance, Secretary; Charles J. North, Treasurer. March 21, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—I desire personally and in behalf of the Buffalo Historical Society to express my unqualified approval of Mr. Rodenberg's Bill for the preservation of historic ruins and antiquities. Students of our history and archæology have long felt the need of some such protective measure as is here proposed. The proper care and regulation of the matter must rest in the Federal Government. So far as I am aware, the Bill now before you is adequate and judiciously drawn. Yours truly, ANDREW LANGDON, President; FRANK H. SEVERANCE, Secretary.

*From the Curator of the Ohio State Archaeological Society.*

OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, William C. Mills, Curator. Columbus, Ohio, March 8, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR:—I wish to call your attention to the House Bill 13349, introduced by Mr. Rodenberg. This Bill provides "for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments and archæological objects and other antiquities, and to prevent their counterfeiting." I wish to say on behalf of the Society that the Bill meets with our approval, and I hope you will urge upon the Committee the advisability of this Bill becoming a law. Very truly yours, WILLIAM C. MILLS.

*From the President of the Southern California Historical Society.*

WALTER R. BACON, Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, Cal., April 11, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—I have been requested, as President of the Southern California Historical Society, to examine the Bill introduced by Mr. Rodenberg on March 2, 1904, and referred to your Committee, being H. R. 13349.

I have made a careful examination of the provisions of this Bill. In view of the necessities of the case which it attempts to remedy, such legislation as is here proposed is very necessary and should be enacted as soon as possible if the end in view is to be subserved. I have had considerable experience with the subject treated in this Bill and say advisedly that if the objects sought to be preserved by this Bill are to be saved at all, immediate action must be taken. It would seem to me that there could be no objection whatever to the enactment of the legislation here proposed. I have discussed the matter with numerous persons competent to judge thereof in this vicinity and Arizona, all of whom are of the opinion that the Bill should be passed. I desire to express

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in this manner my hearty commendation of the Bill, and earnest wish that it be passed as soon as possible if compatible with the public policy of the Congress. Yours respectfully, W. R. BACON, President Southern California Historical Society.

*From Prof. G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D.*

OBERLIN COLLEGE, April 16, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—My long interest in the preservation and exploration of the Mounds of Ohio in connection with the State Historical and Archæological Society has greatly deepened in my mind the impression of the necessity for immediate and energetic action throughout the country in order to preserve our many relics of antiquity and secure their investigation through the most appropriate and promising agencies. The importance of this was greatly enhanced in my recent extended journey through Siberia and Turkestan by observing the great interest in such things manifested by the Russian settlers as well as by government authorities. It will be a great pity if, with our superior intelligence and opportunities, we fail to secure like results. The proper understanding of such antiquities is an important element in the education of our people, and a rich contribution to their mental development. I trust therefore that the Bill H. R. 13349 will be favorably received by Congress and its important object accomplished. Very respectfully yours, G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

*From the Editor of the American Archaeologist.*

THE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGIST, Dr. J. F. Snyder, Editor, Virginia, Ill.; Prof. A. F. Berlin, Assoc. Editor, Allentown, Pa. Virginia, Ill., 18 March, 1904.

SIR:—House Bill No. 13349 introduced by Hon. Wm. A. Rodenberg of this state, for preservation of aboriginal antiquities of our country, and suppress counterfeiting of the same, should have been made a law by Congress 30 years ago and should by all means be adopted now.

The only amendment I would suggest is to make the penalty for counterfeiting prehistoric relics more explicit by adding to line 15, page 4, of the Bill as printed the same penalty prescribed in lines 4, 5, and 6 of page 5, to-wit: "and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or both." Urge your Committee to recommend passage of this Bill and you will discharge a duty that will meet the approval of every intelligent person in our country. With respect I am yours, &c., J. F. SNYDER.

*From the President of Union College.*

UNION COLLEGE, Schenectady, N. Y., Office of the President. 11 March, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in favor of Bill No. 13349 for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, etc. It seems to me of great importance that Congress should take some action at once in this direction. This is not a matter that appeals very strongly to the general public, but that does not affect its real importance, which is evident to all who are interested in ethnological studies and archæological investigation. Yours very truly, ANDREW V. V. RAYMOND.



*From the Curator of the Museum of the Leland Stanford University, California.*

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR MUSEUM. Stanford University, California. 5 April, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to the Bill (H. R. 13349) introduced by Congressman Wm. A. Rodenberg.

As a citizen and as an executive officer of a public museum I am very much interested in the successful passage of this Bill and my reasons for same are based on several facts.

The Bill is perfectly just to all concerned.

Each and every society or museum has the same privileges.

It causes no hardship to any person. It preserves what is left on the public domain for the use of such institutions as shall be of greatest benefit to future generations.

It puts a check upon the promiscuous issuance of spurious "relics" by which the traveling public is continually deceived. It is a safeguard thrown around the public, it will inspire more people to take an interest in these matters if they know there is some protection against fraud. More assistance will be given scientific bodies by men of means when they know that the money spent will bring returns in genuine material.

The passage of this Bill means but little, if any, extra expense to the Government, and is a protection against theft and destruction by the curiosity vandal.

I have submitted the Bill to many prominent men in this part of the State and without exception all endorse it.

Hoping that your Committee will report favorably on the matter, I am, Very sincerely yours, H. C. PETERSON, Curator.

STATE HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.  
Denver, Colo., March 30, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—Our society has read with much interest the House Bill 13349, introduced by Mr. Rodenberg, for the purpose of preserving historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archaeological objects and other antiquities, and desire to convey to you its hearty and enthusiastic approval of the Bill. Our society is a State Institution, supported by the State, and composed of a large number of such representative citizens as are interested in historical and scientific matters. Among its collections which are installed in the State Capitol Building in this city, is a very fine one of the Cliff Dwellers and other prehistoric ruins in the Southern part of the State. We have for many years viewed with regret and alarm, the despoliation of many of these antiquities, not only in Colorado, but in New Mexico and Arizona. Vandals are not alone responsible for this destruction, but scientists working in the interest of collections and museums, not only in the United States, but in several foreign countries, have in the past carried away without order or restraint, hundreds of car loads of objects which should have been preserved, as far as possible, in the condition in which they are found, or which at least have been retained in this country. We have always urged the necessity of some government control such as is now proposed in Mr. Rodenberg's very excellent Bill, and hail with great satisfaction, the prospect of having preserved what little is left of what to scientists, are among the most interesting archaeological remains in this continent. Respectfully submitted, The Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society. E. B. MORGAN, President.



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*From the President of Vanderbilt University.*

Chancellor's Office, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN., March 8, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to see a copy of the Bill which has been recently introduced by you looking to the preservation of American antiquities, etc. I beg to express my approval of this Bill and trust you may have no difficulty in securing favorable action. I am not able to suggest any amendments. It seems to meet the case very fully. Yours very truly, J. H. KIRKLAND.

*From the President of Adelphi College.*

ADLEPHI COLLEGE, President's Room, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 March, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—I write to express the hope that your committee will take favorable action upon H. B. 13349, "For the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, etc."

In expressing this opinion I represent the unanimous feeling of the Trustees and Faculty of this Institution.

We believe that Congressional action of this kind is absolutely necessary in order to preserve from destruction the prehistoric remains in this country, especially the mounds and the relics of the cliff dwellers and early Pueblos.

The Bill as now drawn meets with our unqualified approval, excepting perhaps in Section 5, in which it seems to me that it would be better merely to authorize, if necessary, the Secretary of the Interior to permit exchanges of antiquities between the United States National Museum or the Smithsonian Institution and foreign museums and universities or scientific societies. I remain, yours very truly, C. H. LEVERMORE.

*From the President of the Western Reserve University.*

President's Room, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, ADELBERT COLLEGE, Cleveland, 7 March, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to say to you that the Bill 13349, introduced by Mr. Rodenberg for the preservation of historic memorials, seems to me thoroughly worthy. Its passage would represent a distinct enlargement of the higher relations of American life. Very truly yours, CHARLES F. THWING.

*From the President of the St. Louis University.*

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, 19 March, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—The St. Louis University is much interested from scientific and patriotic motives in the passage of the Bill H. R. 13349, introduced by Mr. Rodenberg, "For the preservation of Historic and Prehistoric Ruins," etc.

May I ask in the name of our Faculty for the passage of this Bill. Very respectfully, W. B. ROGERS, S. J., President.

*From the Secretary of the Milwaukee Public Museum.*

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM, Milwaukee, Wis., 21 March, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received copy of "A Bill for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archaeological objects and other antiquities, and to prevent their counterfeiting," No. H. R. 13349. I have looked this over carefully, and upon due consideration can suggest no way in which it could be improved.

On the face of it some of the provisions appear rather stringent, but I believe in the long run they will all be found advisable. I therefore am in hearty sympathy with this Bill as printed, and hope that it will be enacted as a law. Respectfully, HENRY L. WARD, Custodian and Secretary.

*From the President of the Detroit Society of the Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.*

THE DETROIT SOCIETY, 21 March, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—The Bill introduced at the request of RECORDS OF THE PAST EXPLORATION SOCIETY of Washington, D. C., being H. R. 13349, meets with my fullest approval. As President of the Detroit Archaeological Society, I have had some experience in getting our Legislature to pass measures for the protection of the antiquities of Michigan. I deem it a matter of the greatest importance that when Congress passes the necessary legislation, all the Museums and Institutions of the country should be treated fairly and placed on the same basis in reference to making excavations for the antiquities on Government lands. I believe this Bill answers that purpose, and think that it should be passed, in preference to any other Bill.

Trusting that it may receive your favorable consideration, I am yours very truly, GEORGE W. BATES.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, President's Office, University, N. D., March 9, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—I most respectfully urge your hearty support of H. R. 13349 introduced by Representative William A. Rodenberg. I have made several visits to European countries and know from observation what attention is paid in almost all the countries of Europe to the collection and preservation of all antiquities such as prehistoric ruins, monuments, and other archaeological objects, bearing upon the early historic and prehistoric records of the past of those countries. Indeed, it is largely such collections as this Bill contemplates that have made Europe so interesting to the American traveller. It seems to me that not only is the time amply ripe for such a movement in this country, but that we have been grossly derelict in not before starting such a movement as this Bill provides for.

Trusting your honorable Committee will see its way clear to give the Bill, with such modifications, as may seem desirable, its hearty support, I am very respectfully, WEBSTER MERRIFIELD, President.

*From the President of Lafayette College.*

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. Easton, Pa., 18 March, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR:—Permit me on behalf of Lafayette College to express the very strong hope that the Committee on Public Lands may find it possible to report favorably on House Bill 13349 for the preservation of historic ruins etc. I have had considerable experience in this matter and I note how many of the historic monuments of this country have already been destroyed by reckless vandalism.

It seems very important that all such memorials of the past should be carefully preserved. Very truly yours, E. D. WARFIED.

*From the President of the University of Oregon.*

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. Office of the President, Eugene, 16 March, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—I am recently in receipt of a copy of a Bill introduced by Hon. William A. Rodenberg, providing for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins and other antiquities. I understand that the Bill has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, of which you are chairman. Permit me to say that we in the West, who are in a position more to appreciate the need of such protection of prehistoric ruins as this Bill provides, are all

PENDING LEGISLATION ON AM. ANTIQUITIES 115

greatly interested in its passage. The preservation of these ruins is a matter of great importance to educational institutions, and especially to those institutions which are adjacent to the territory in which these ruins are found. I sincerely hope that the Bill may be favorably considered by your Committee. Very truly yours, P. L. CAMPBELL, President.

*From the Director of the Detroit Museum of Art.*

DETROIT MUSEUM OF ART, A. H. Griffith, Director. Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—Having my attention called to Bill 13349, now in the House for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins of America, I beg to say that speaking as Director of the Detroit Museum of Art, that this institution in common with every other of a similar character, together with every student of Archæology and the American people, are in the most hearty sympathy with this movement. It should be carried forward now at the earliest possible moment, before the destruction by vandals has been carried so far as to utterly obliterate that vast amount of valuable material which can never be restored. I hope the Bill and your efforts will receive every possible support.

With best wishes to you for success in this commendable movement. I beg to remain, yours very truly, A. H. GRIFFITH, Director.

*From the President of Lawrence University.*

Lawrence University, President's Office, Appleton, Wis., March 14, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—I notice a Bill has been introduced into the House concerning the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, etc., H. B. 13349.

I am much interested in the passage of the Bill. In Wisconsin we have recently organized an Archæological Society for the purpose of preserving historic monuments in various parts of the State. These remains of a prehistoric race are rapidly being obliterated, and if the government can take any steps to preserve in a measure our antiquities, it will be a matter of increasing historical interest. Very truly, SAMUEL PLANTZ, President.

*From the President of West Virginia University.*

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown. Office of the President, March 7, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—For myself and on behalf of the West Virginia University, I would respectfully urge the passage of H. R. Bill 13349, introduced by Mr. Rodenberg, for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archæological objects and other antiquities and to prevent their counterfeiting.

The interests of science require that something be done to prevent the destruction and misuse of these antiquities, and this Bill seems to offer the protection needed.

Hoping that you will be able to report favorably on the Bill, I am, very respectfully, R. B. REYNOLDS, President.

The Presidents and Executive Officers of the following institutions, together with many prominent men, not officially connected with public institutions, have endorsed Mr. Rodenberg's Bill, and letters are almost daily being received by the Committee on Public Lands, endorsing it:

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, MASSACHUSETTS.  
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

TUFTS COLLEGE, MASSACHUSETTS.  
 BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE, UTAH.  
 OBERLIN COLLEGE, OHIO.  
 UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.  
 HARDIN COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY FOR LADIES, MEXICO, MO.  
 SCIO COLLEGE, OHIO.  
 IOWA COLLEGE.  
 SHAW UNIVERSITY, RALEIGH, N. C.  
 THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
 PARKER COLLEGE, WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.  
 UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.  
 HILLSDALE COLLEGE, MICHIGAN.  
 EARLHAM COLLEGE, RICHMOND, IND.  
 CAPITAL UNIVERSITY OF HARRIMAN, TENNESSEE.  
 SMITH COLLEGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.  
 THE COLLEGE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.  
 KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.  
 ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FLORIDA.  
 NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



### A RECENT DISCOVERY IN EGYPT AND THE CARE OF ANTIQUITIES

BY DR. LUCIEN C. WARNER

**I**N re-visiting Egypt after an absence of 10 years, I was impressed with the extent of the new discoveries that have been made, as well as delighted with the care everywhere now being taken to protect and preserve the priceless antiquities. Arriving at Cairo I found that the Egyptian Museum had been removed from the Ghizeh Palace, where it was in constant danger of destruction by fire, to a new fire-proof building, which for adaptation to its purpose is not excelled by any museum in the world. The collections have also been greatly enriched, especially in statues, steles and fine gold work from the ancient and middle empires.

Ascending the Nile I found that all the choicest temples and tombs have been closed with secure gates and placed in charge of custodians, so that further vandalism has been stopped. Much work has also been done on the temples in strengthening foundations and restoring walls and columns, so that we may hope that these treasures will be preserved for many centuries for the instruction of future generations. Especially is this true of the magnificent temples at Karnak, the site of ancient Thebes. Several of the small side temples have been carefully excavated and repaired, and the avenue of ram-headed sphinxes leading to the main entrance from the Nile has been re-erected and restored, so as to give a good idea of their original appearance. More important than all, the Egyptian government has taken in hand the work of rebuilding and restoring the pillars of the great Hypostyle



SUPPOSED STATUES OF SEN-NOFER, WIFE AND CHILD

Hall, which has justly been called the grandest hall in the world. It will be remembered that 11 of its 134 columns suddenly fell one morning about 3 years ago, and the lovers of art throughout the world were alarmed lest this magnificent hall was to be left to destruction. The fallen columns are now being re-erected on secure foundations and the remaining columns so strengthened that further injury is not likely to occur.

In connection with these changes large piles of dirt, which have surrounded the temple, are being removed, and several valuable statues have been found. The most important of these was discovered a few days before I visited the temple, and I was fortunate in securing the first photograph of it as it stood on the grounds near the temples. It is of black granite, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, and represents the seated figures of a man and a woman with a third small figure standing between them, probably their daughter. The back and sides of the statue contain inscriptions, but they have not been fully deciphered, or, if so, the results have not been made known. It was reported to be the statue of Sen-nofer and his wife and daughter. He was a prince of the southern capital of Thebes under Amenophis II, which would make the statue about 3,400 years old. The work is of marked artistic value, and it will take its place among the treasures of the museum at Cairo, where it will soon find a resting place.

## CHICKASAWABA MOUND, MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

BY CURTIS J. LITTLE, ESQ.

THE Chickasawaba Mound is situated in the central part of Mississippi County, Arkansas, 10 miles back from the Mississippi River. Probably the first white men to enter this country were the Spaniards under De Soto. In a passage from his diary he describes finding huge mounds covered with large forest trees in a locality about this distance from the point where crossed the Mississippi River. In 1798 white inhabitants began to settle in this region having floated down the Ohio River in house-boats. They settled along the banks of the river and built rude shanties and cleared some land, but for the most part they depended upon hunting and trapping, rather than agriculture, for a livelihood.

In 1811 there occurred what is still known as the "Great Shakes of 1811." The disturbances continued for 2 days and nights and were accompanied by rumbling sounds like distant thunder. The ground rose and sank, leaving fissures from a few feet to 50 ft. in width and affected the bed of the Mississippi River so as to cause the current to flow up stream for 10 hours as far as Cairo, Ill. The disturbance was so violent that in many places the land sank 40 and 50 ft. The settlers left in droves abandoning all their possessions. Only one man, Mr. Hardiman Walker who lived 26 miles northeast of here, remained to see what happened.

The area which sank extends from the mouth of the St. Francis River on the south to New Madrid on the north, from the Mississippi River on the east to Crowley's Ridge on the west. This depression filled with water which is now called the St. Francis basin. The fissures which were formed became bayous the most notable of which is Pemiscot Bayou which has Tanners Lake for its source and Little River its mouth. As the crow flies, Pemiscot Bayou is 37 miles long but with its meanderings it is 147 miles. Where this Bayou is now was the highest land in the country before the disturbance. Proof of this is furnished by the fact that for the last 10 years great quantities of walnut timber have been dug from the bed of the Bayou during the dry summer months. This timber is much larger than any walnut now standing and brings enormous prices in market owing to the peculiar dark stain given it by the many years it has lain beneath the earth and water. Several manufacturing companies have bought many thousand feet, coming out of Tanners Lake and Pemiscot Bayou. Mulberry and sassafras, neither of which grown on low land, are found in the bed of this Bayou.





THE CHICKASAWABA MOUND



BURIAL GROUND, CHICKASAWABA MOUND

The Chickasawaba Mound lies one-fourth of a mile back from this bayou, the old burial ground lies to the west of the mound and is three-quarters of a mile wide by 1 mile long. Many acres of this old burial ground, as well as hundreds of the old graves are now covered by the Pemiscot Bayou. Since 1811 the deposits of sediment made by the annual flow of the Mississippi River have buried these graves to an unknown depth. Also the washing of the banks has added to the deposits covering them. Graves however, have been found at depths ranging from 10 in. on the high ground to 4 ft. at the waters edge, a distant of 100 ft. The bayou at this point is 700 ft. wide. This great variation in the depth is easily accounted for. During the annual overflows of the river a strong current always cuts across from a bend in the bayou above joining the bayou again some distance below the mound. The current washes off the surface on the high ground and fills up the bottom of the bayou.

The first settler in this country after the "Shakes of 1811" was an old Indian Chief, Chickawaba, who later transferred his land to the white men and moved westward. Captain Charles Bowen of Osceola, Arkansas, who remembers this chief very well says that these graves, the pottery and the mound were as much of a mystery to the Indians as they are to us. He says, "when they were asked if they did not believe that Indians before them built the mound they would say 'No, Indian no work so much.'" A fact which our history of the American Indians bears out. "At that time," say Captain Bowen, "there was hardly a tree missing." To-day the whole country is cleared except on the mound and along the bayou. The mound is inclosed in one of the most beautiful planations to be found anywhere in the Mississippi Valley.

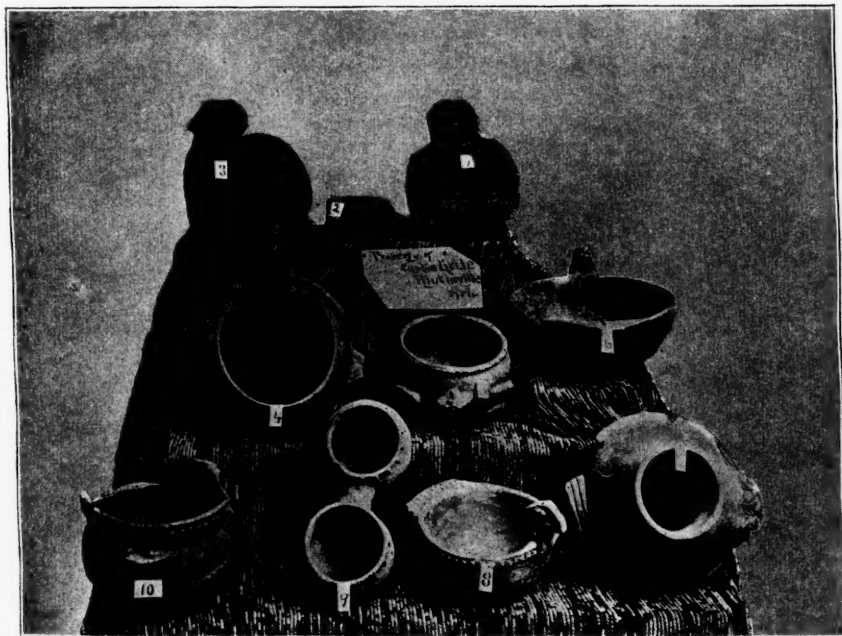
The mound covers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground and is now 38 ft. high although it has been cut down greatly. Tunnels have been dug through it so that it has caved in on the top but in all this digging in the mound nothing has been found except a large quantity of burnt clay. Pottery is always found in the graves and only in graves.

I commenced work on my collection 3 years ago and although there are only 3 months in a year that one can dig to any advantage, on account of the ground being too hard the rest of the time I have secured a very creditable collection. I have employed the following method to locate graves: I have a steel probe 3 ft. long made of a 3-16 in. rod pointed at one end and with a cross bar at the other. I lay off a piece of ground about 50 ft. square and then start and probe every square foot of the ground. If any hard substance is struck an investigation is started by probing until I am satisfied that it is a grave. The next thing is to find the way the skeleton lies, as from this you can determine where to look for vessels.

Some of the graves contain many vessels and it seems to be a rule that the more large vessels found in a grave the better the bones are preserved as if the vessels might have held, at one time, fluid that would



FRONT AND SIDE VIEW OF SKULL FOUND IN THE CHICKASAWABA MOUND



IMAGES AND POTTERY FOUND IN THE CHICKASAWABA MOUND

preserve bone. I have in my collection 1 skull which I uncovered that is as perfect as if it had been buried for only 10 or 15 years. The total capacity of the vessels found around this skull would be as much as 5 gallons. Another skull which I found was surrounded with vessels, the total capacity of which would be 3 gallons. This skull was perfect with the exception of the lower jaw which I was unable to save.

Bowls are usually found by the chest or forehead, and vary in size, some being as much as 30 in. in circumference. Some are very beautiful and well polished while others are as rudely made as if they had been the work of a child. I have a dozen of these bowls in my collection. Large water jars holding from a pint to a gallon are found around the skull while cooking vessels are found along the side of the skeleton. Images, pipes, etc. are found at the feet.

The graves have no order of arrangement, some having been found lying crosswise of each other and others in a circle. Some skeletons are in sitting and some in a standing posture.

The skeletons are very large and tall. One femur bone was unearthed that measured 29 in. in length. The skulls are extremely large, the jaw of one is of such size that it would slip over my own and have considerable space to spare, being able to insert my first 3 fingers under the cheek bones. The skulls slope back considerably and the frontal bones are very flat.

It is a remarkable fact that I have not yet discovered any implements of war except 2 spear points which were found in a vessel in one of the graves. These were made from buck horn with the butt hollowed out so as to admit of an arrow or staff.

Some of the objects excavated are well marked with pictographs. The best specimen so marked is a smoking pipe, which is covered with outlines of birds feet and irregular lines which are hard to describe. On one of the specimens representing the Mexican llama are a number of pictographs which show plainly in the accompanying illustration.

My collection which will be placed in the Arkansas exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis, includes the following specimens: Image of a human being, image of a Mexican llama, image of a sun perch fish, image of a goggle-eye fish, image of a toad frog, image of a bull frog, image of a duck, image of an otter, twin pigmet pot, three-fourths of a pound of red pigment, large smoking pipe, 2 pieces—either of money or buttons, made of mussel shells, 1 dozen bowls ranging in size from 3 to 10 inches in diameter, 16 water vases, holding from a pint to 1 gallon, 19 cooking vessels ranging in size from a pint to half gallon and showing fire marks, and 2 dozen small vessels resembling desert dishes.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

**ASIA:—BABYLONIA:** In view of all the recent discoveries which have been made in Babylonia it is interesting to note the description which Sir Henry C. Rawlinson gave of the discovery of the first clay cylinder bearing the inscription of Nebuchadrezzar. During August and September of 1854 he worked in Babylonia on the mound of Birs Nimroud, and later in the year renewed his work on this mound. He uncovered the corner of one of the buildings, which had been discovered by his assistant, Joseph Tonetti, in the hope of discovering some inscriptions imbedded in the chambers in the wall. He had the bricks removed down to the 10 layer above the plinth at the base. The following is his description of the discovery:

On reaching the spot, I was first occupied for a few minutes in adjusting a prismatic compass on the lowest brick now remaining of the original angle, which fortunately projected a little, so as to afford a good point for obtaining the exact magnetic bearing of the two sides, and I then ordered the work to be resumed. No sooner had the next layer of bricks been removed than the workmen called out there was a Khazeneh, or treasure hole—that is, in the corner at the distance of two bricks from the exterior surface there was a vacant space filled up with loose reddish sand. Clear away the sand, I said, and bring out the cylinder. And as I spoke the words the Arab, groping with his hands among the *debris* in the hole, seized and held up in triumph a fine cylinder of baked clay, in as perfect a condition as when it was deposited in the artificial cavity above 24 centuries ago. The workmen were perfectly bewildered. They could be heard whispering to each other that it was a *sihr*, or "magic," while the graybeard of the party significantly observed to his companion that the *compass* which, as I have mentioned, I had just before been using, and had accidentally placed immediately above the cylinder, was certainly "a wonderful instrument."

**JAPAN:—**Mr. Kakasu Okakura, in his recent book on *The Ideals of the East, with Special Reference to the Art of Japan*, expresses the belief that India at one time led the whole of Asia in both religion and art. He points out that the actual affinities of Indian art are largely Chinese. He believes in an early Asiatic art, which has left its marks not only on China, India, Egypt and Phœnicia, but also in Greece, Etruria and even Ireland.

**EGYPT:—**The Egyptian monument of Tell-esh-Shihab is described by Prof. W. Max Muller in the January issue of the *Palestine Exploration Fund* as follows:

The Egyptian granite stele of Pharaoh Sethos (Egyptian Setoy) I,

which Prof. G. A. Smith discovered at Tell-esh-Shihab, in the Hauran region (cf *Quarterly Statement*, October, 1901, p. 348), is a find of great importance. First, it confirms the fact attested to by the so-called stone of Job at Sheikh Sa'd that the Egyptian kings of Dynasty XIX (and XVIII, of course) held Palestine east of the Jordan subject as far as the ground was cultivable. Until a few years ago we all doubted if the Egyptian dominion really extended across the Jordan valley. It is, however, perfectly in agreement with the ancient conditions of Palestine that the above prejudice against the Pharaonic power now proves to be erroneous. And if cultivation extended farther east and the Bedouin element had less sway than at present, the chances for subjugating the inhabitants were better for every conqueror, and the wealth of the country made the temptation for conquest stronger.

While Prof. G. A. Smith's discovery thus corrects a gap in my book, *Asien und Europa*, p. 198 (233 note 1,273), the passage, p. 199, has not been interpreted quite correctly. In stating that Sethos I waged war and extended his territory on the northern frontier of Palestine only, I meant that everything south of that field of conquest was in his undisputed possession. The point which has been specially emphasized throughout that book is: Palestine was not only occasionally raided and forced to pay occasional tribute to the Egyptians, as scholars believed formerly, but remained in the possession of a part of the Egyptian Empire from 1700 to 1200 B. C. Consequently, the new monument of Tell-esh-Shihab is hardly to be explained as a commemoration of conquest. It may, perhaps, have mentioned the victory over some rebels in the part which is now broken off, and what remains of the stele, viz., the peaceful representation of the king, does not favor this interpretation. Much more probable is it that the stone did not commemorate any victory over the Asiatics, but merely exposed the loyalty of the dedicator to his king. It does not bear the local religious character of the inscription at Sheikh Sa'd, containing the name of Rameses II, but corresponds with this monument as a sign of the continuous possession of Palestine.

There remains, however, one important conclusion yet to be drawn from the new stele. It is no graffito character, but is a carefully and expensively executed monument, which shows that once a considerable settlement must have been at or near Tell-esh-Shihab. Furthermore, it is of the purest Egyptian workmanship, and not an imitation by an Asiatic sculptor. Now, the man who expressed his loyalty by the erection of such a stately monument and had good Egyptian artists at hand, can only have been an Egyptian official of some rank, stationed at that place. If we remember the great strategic importance of Tell-esh-Shihab (as described so vividly by Prof. G. A. Smith, p. 345), the conclusion is necessary that, Sethos I, the Egyptian, must have maintained a garrison on the spot to guard the Hauran. Possibly, even a "royal city" or "station" stood there, with magazines for receiving the yearly tribute of grain from the surrounding region. Excavations would certainly furnish some traces of the Egyptian soldiers and officials!

The "stone of Job" is, evidently, too far remote from the settlement just described to be connected with it. As has been said above, this Egyptian representation indicates only the religious importance of the locality, nothing else.

**EUROPE:—ITALY:** One of the most important discoveries recently reported in the Roman Forum is that of an altar dedicated to Marcus Curtius, a patriotic Roman youth, who, in 362 B. C., to placate



the gods, jumped in full armour and on horseback, into a chasm which had opened in the Forum and which it was believed could not be filled except by the sacrifice of the chief wealth or strength of the Roman people. According to tradition, this chasm closed immediately after Curtius made his sacrifice. This altar is formed by 12 large roughly sculptured stones. Near it is a hole, which contained the remains of later sacrifices made in honor of Marcus Curtius on his altar.

At the meeting of the Society of Anthropology of Paris July 2, 1903, Mr. Threullen made a communication, which he has since published independently, on the discovery of relics of the mammoth and the reindeer, in the course of the same excavations which furnish the relics of a Gallo-Roman necropolis described by Mr. Riviere. At 10 mm below the vegetable soil he found a number of neolithic instruments. At the depth of 5 m he found a lower jaw of the mammoth in perfect preservation, some meters lower the jaw of a reindeer. He also discovered many hundreds of the rudimentary instruments which appear to me to bear evidence of human workmanship. All these objects have been deposited in the galleries of Mineralogy at the Museum of Paris under the care of Prof. Stanislas Meunier.

In a recent book by Sir Charles Warren on the *Ancient Cubit and Our Weights and Measures*, he brings evidence to show that all the weights and measures except those of the metrical system are derived from one source—the double-cubit cubed of Babylonia.

**NORTH AMERICA:—UNITED STATES:** Among the mounds described in the October issue of the *Wisconsin Archaeologist* is the Larson Mound. It is conical in shape, located about 20 ft. above Minister Lake, about 100 ft. west of the highway and about 300 ft. from the bank of the Lake. This mound measured 30 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high. It has been under cultivation for over 20 years, and it must have been originally at least 4 ft. high. Mr. Larson opened this mound in October, 1902, and found in it 21 skeletons, a few of which were those of children. The skeletons were so far decayed that they crumbled when touched. These remains were found 14 in. below the surrounding surface on the blue clay subsoil. The color of the soil showed plainly that the tomb was 14 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, with rounded corners. The skeletons were in a double row, all being laid with their heads to the east. The 6 longest skeletons had their leg bones, up to their bodies, covered with cobble stones, evidently taken from the lake. In the southwest corner of the grave was found at least half a bushel of burnt rocks, so badly fused that they crumbled under slight pressure. The skeletons were covered with about 8 in. of rather hard clay or cement; above this was about 8 in. of almost pure ashes and charcoal. From this strata of ashes, to the top of the mound, charcoal and ashes were mixed with the black loam. No implements or ornaments were found in the mound, but an abundance of arrow points and chips have been found in the vicinity. Many fragments of bone

were found on the surface, which had probably been left there when the mound was opened.

The department of Anthropology of the University of California has undertaken an exhaustive "Ethnological and Archæological Survey" of California. During the past year they have been carrying on a systematic exploration of the mounds and shell-heaps of California in an attempt to determine the approximate time at which man first came into the region. The language, mythology and physical characteristics of the present Indians of the State have been studied, also the skeletons of extinct races, in order to gain all the light possible on the relationship between the Indians along the Pacific Coast and those of other parts of North America, and to see if there is any relationship traceable to certain of the tribes of Asia. The University is also making a special effort to enlist the aid of the people of California in this work and urging them to label all Indian relics found, so that they will be of permanent value. This last point is one which cannot be too strongly urged, as more than half the value of a specimen is its label.

A life-size reproduction of a mammoth Saurian, the *Stegosaurus*, is being constructed at Milwaukee, under the direction of Mr. Frederick A. Lucas, curator of the division of Comparative anatomy of the United States National Museum at Washington. This restoration, which is life-size, is to be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. The back of this huge animal rises 14 ft. above the ground. The tail is 10 ft. long and bears projecting spines 2 ft. long and 6 in. in circumference at the base, tapering to a point. The teeth are very small and were only used for masticating the vegetable food on which he evidently subsisted.

The recent discovery of some large mastodon bones in Rockingham County, Va., indicates the possibility of securing some valuable specimens from this place. The bones already found are those of the leg and were discovered in a marl bed. Prof. W. M. Fontaine thinks that there was some special attraction for different animals to this spot. Probably it was a salt lick. If so, this section will be a very profitable one for excavating.

Remains of mastodons are reported from Wyand, Ill., and from New Britain, Conn. At Wyand a mastodon tooth was discovered in excellent preservation, which weighed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. In New Britain part of the skeleton of a mastodon was uncovered while digging a cellar in the city. Careful search will be made to discover the other parts of the skeleton, which probably lie in the immediate vicinity.

The effectiveness of the bow and arrow as used by the aboriginal inhabitants of this country is shown by different discoveries, which have been made in widely separated parts of the country. One example found in Missouri shows a skeleton, in which one of the cervical vertebrae is pierced by an arrow point, which penetrated half way through the bone. In Indiana the skull of a bison was found, several

feet below the surface of the ground, with an arrow point still in place, which had penetrated more than half its length through the bone just above the animal's eye. Mr. Pepper, of the American Museum of Natural History, describes the skeletons of several Indian warriors, whose bones show the effectiveness of the aboriginal weapons of war, and the skillful use of such weapons. One warrior he describes, had been pierced by more than 20 arrow points, which had penetrated and fractured his bones. In another warrior an arrow tip was found which had plowed "through one side of the body of the Indian and fully a third of its length through one of the ribs. \* \* \* The hole made by the point is as perfect as though drilled with a lathe." At the base of one of the skulls found, there was an arrow point made of antler, which had been broken by the force of its impact against the cranium.

Concerning early means of transportation, Mr. John T. Holdsworth in an article in the *Journal of Geography* says:

The early pages of history reveal that the commerce and civilization of Asia and Europe advanced commensurately with the development of roads and canals. According to the testimony of the Vedas, the religious books of the ancient Hindus, highways were built by the state connecting the interior with the coast and with adjoining countries. The ancient peoples of Mesopotamia, the first to use domestic animals as beasts of burden, built canals for irrigation purposes and constructed roads leading to their dependencies. The Babylonians not only built highways, canals and great irrigation works—they even constructed breakwaters and quays along the Persian Gulf for the encouragement of commerce.

The earliest of the great maritime nations of antiquity, Phœnicia, though depending chiefly upon the sea as a highway, built roads connecting the 2 great cities, Tyre and Sidon, and constructed caravan routes south to Arabia and east to India and China, which countries sent their products to Tyre to be exchanged for the produce brought by Phœnician vessels from the west. So, too, Egypt and Carthage, each of which attained commercial eminence in this early time, maintained highways leading in all directions.

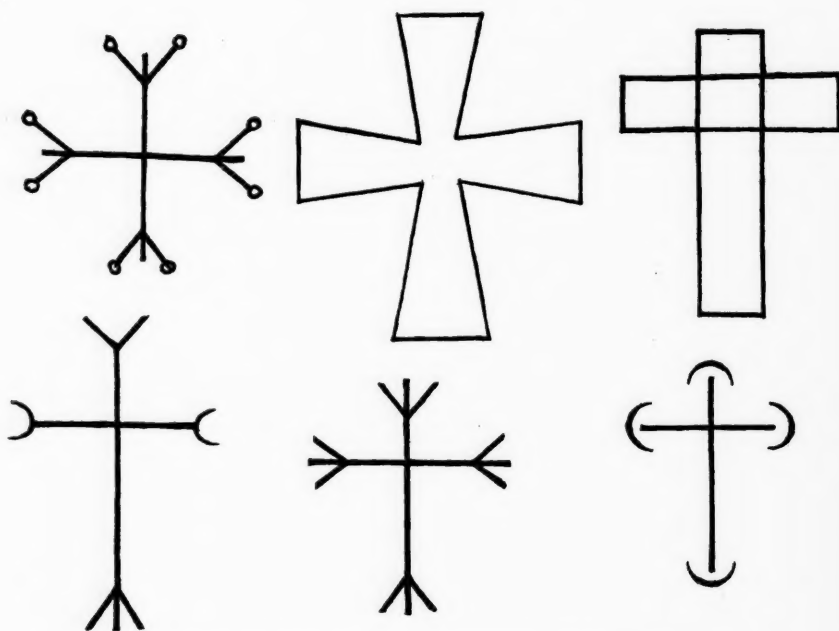
The great Roman Empire, which embraced every civilized nation then known, and which counted some 20,000,000 people, was covered with a network of roads, many of which remain to this day the admiration and wonder of the world. It is estimated that 50,000 miles of these highways, built mainly for military purposes, connected the various parts of the Empire. Over many of them the government maintained an efficient postal service, using fast couriers.

**PALESTINE:**—The first example, at Gezer, of a human foundation sacrifice was found last year in the second stratum, where excavations were being carried on. Here the skeleton of a woman of advanced age had been deposited in the hollow under the corner of a house. The body was lying on its back, the legs being bent up (but not doubled); at the head was a small bowl, and between the femora and Tibiæ a large two-handled jar—no doubt food-vessel. Pathologically the skeleton has considerable interest, the right arm and shoulder having been distorted by some rheumatic affection.

In the March issue of RECORDS OF THE PAST we omitted from the article on *The Cavate Dwellings of Cappadocia* the following inscriptions and forms of the Cross at Geureme:



INSCRIPTIONS FROM GEUREME, ASIA MINOR



FORMS OF THE CROSS AT GEUREME, ASIA MINOR

